Syria

In response to the FRG's expulsion of four Syrian diplomats, Syria recalled its ambassador in Bonn and expelled three FRG diplomats, Damascus radio reported 28 November. The radio noted that the Foreign Ministry expressed "regret" over the FRG's "embroilment" in a "campaign of deception and accusations." The FRG announced diplomatic sanctions against Syria 27 November in reaction to the implication that "Syrian state authorities" abetted two Jordanians convicted of bombing a West Berlin German-Arab cultural center in March, according to DPA.

President Hafiz al-Asad received the Saudi interior minister 27 November for talks on the regional situation, SANA reported.

Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud chaired an "emergency meeting" of the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command to discuss "imperialist aggression," Tripoli radio reported 27 November.

Iran

Three Italian diplomats were orderd to leave Tehran and all Italian cultural centers were closed 27 November, Tehran radio announced. Iran's ambassador to Rome was also recalled, IRNA reported. The action followed a "strong protest note" over a "sacrilegious" television program which mocked Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, according to IRNA.

In remarks cited by IRNA 26 November, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi termed the British-Omani exercise in the Gulf a "direct provocation" and stressed that the waters of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be "cleansed of all foreign forces."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided a jetty on western Khark Island and hit a "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast, a military spokesman told INA 27 November. Communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 26 and 27 November announced that Iraqi air strikes caused "important losses" on various military camps, including Marivan and Sar Dasht. According to IRNA, 10 civilians were killed and 11 wounded in Sar Dasht and 2 were killed in Marivan 27 November. The agency also noted that eight were killed in Saqqez 26 November.

An Iranian air strike caused "irreparable damage" to the Iraqi base at Irbil 26 November, according to a communique cited by IRNA. An Iraqi communique issued on the same day noted that 4 civilians were killed and 33 wounded when residential areas in Irbil were attacked.

In the wake of air raids on 25 November, an Iranian announcement broadcast by Tehran radio 27 November charged that Iraqi aircraft refuelled in a third country en route to attack Larak Island. Meanwhile, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement cited by INA 26 November condemned "Iranian aggression" against a UAE oil platform and expressed Iraq's solidarity with the UAE.

Saudi Arabia

An "official source" cited by SPA denied 27 November that Adnan Khashoggi acted on behalf of the Saudi Government in arranging funding for Iranian purchases of U.S. weapons.

Saudi King Fahd and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah presided over the official opening of the Bahraini-Saudi causeway 26 November, WAKH reported. During "comprehensive" talks in Al-Damman on the Saudi side, the two leaders condemned the 25 November attack on the UAE oil platform, Riyadh radio noted.

Israel

Arms Transfer to Iran — In remarks reported by *Ma'Ariv* 27 November, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres denied that U.S.-Israeli friendship was endangered by the aftermath of the arms transfer to Iran and stated that Israel has no reason to "intervene" in the Iran-Iraq conflict. In a related development, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Ministers Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin established an investigative team to discover the source of the leak on Israel's role in the arms transfer, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported 27 November.

Peace Process — Prime Minister Peres stated that Israel agrees with Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco that there is "no alternative to direct negotiations," in a 27 November interview on Jerusalem television. Peres added that while the four countries agree on the nature of an international conference, differences over the rules are delaying the proposed talks.

Vanunu Case — Mordekhay Vanunu was indicted on four charges, including "collaborating with the enemy" and "aggravated espionage," IDF radio reported 28 November.

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli warplanes attacked 10 positions and fortifications in Sidon used by "Fatah and other terrorists," according to a military spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio 27 November. Some 25 people were killed or wounded in the raid, Beirut radio reported 28 November.

Camps War — "Violent clashes" continued to rage between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in Beirut's southern suburb and in the hotly contested Maghdushah area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported 28 November. According to Beirut radio 27 November, 40 Palestinians were killed in the Maghdushah fighting. Mean-

while, Radio Monte Carlo revealed 27 November that talks in Damascus have yielded a draft cease-fire agreement which is expected to be implememted in stages over the weekend.

PLO Affairs

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat 27 November, Voice of the Masses radio reported, adding that they discussed recent developments in Lebanon.

Libya

In a *Die Zeit* interview published 28 November, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did not rule out the improvement of U.S.-Libyan relations after President Ronald Reagan completes his term of office. Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his call for a benchmark price of $30 per barrel and declared that Libya is prepared to stop oil production until prices are "reasonably high." On the Iran-Iraq war, the Libyan leader told JANA 27 November that the killing of civilians by either side is a "cowardly act."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 229 *28 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

Soviet Leader Gorbachev Continues Visit ..... E 1
26 Nov Activities Viewed ..... E 1
Talks Continue 26 Nov ..... E 1
AFP Reports Afghan Demonstrations ..... E 2
Declaration on Disarmament Signed ..... E 2
Gorbachev Addresses Parliament ..... E 3
Gandhi Responds ..... E 6
Gorbachev to Cultural Society Session *[AFP]* ..... E 6
Defense Officials Hold Talks ..... E 7
CPI, CPI-M Members Meet Gorbachev ..... E 7
Gorbachev Hosts Banquet 27 Nov ..... E 7
Lok Sabha, Assembly By-Election Results Viewed ..... E 7
Pakistan Upgrade of PRC Weapons Under Review ..... E 7
3 Pakistani Intruders Killed Near Jammu ..... E 8

PAKISTAN

Spokesman Comments on Gorbachev's India Visit ..... F 1
Urges Soviet 'Influence' for Peace ..... F 1
Views Proposed Soviet Arms to India ..... F 1
Supports View of Afghan Settlement ..... F 1
UN's Cordovez Returns From Talks in Kabul ..... F 1
Holds Further Talks on Afghanistan ..... F 1
Afghan 'Unprovoked' 19 Nov Firing Protested ..... F 1
21 Nov 'Attack' Protested ..... F 2
Delhi Reports Meetings Banned in Karachi ..... F 2
'Record' Exports to EEC in 1985-86 Reported *[AFP]* ..... F 2

IRAN

Friday Prayers View U.S. 'Crisis', Hostages ..... I 1
'Desperate U.S. Attempts' at Relations Viewed ..... I 1
Tudeh Party Says Covert Relations To 'Continue' *[Radio of the Iran Toilers]* ..... I 2
U.S. Seeking To Regain Military 'Influence' ..... I 3
Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks ..... I 4
Holds Talks With Velayati ..... I 4
Received by Hashemi-Rafsanjani ..... I 4
Conveys Message to Khamene'i ..... I 5
Holds Talks With Musavi ..... I 5
Discusses Agriculture With Zali ..... I 5
Departs Tehran 28 Nov ..... I 6
Italian Television Program Mocks Khomeyni ..... I 6
Foreign Ministry Issues Protest ..... I 6
Envoy to Rome Recalled ..... I 6
3 Italian Diplomats Expelled ..... I 6
IRNA Names Diplomats ..... I 6
Minister Comments on Expulsions ..... I 6
Italy Expresses 'Deep Regret' ..... I 7
Musavi on 'Hostile Measure', Oman Exercises ..... I 7
Navy's Malekzadegan on Oman-UK Exercises ..... I 8

UN's Cordovez, Velayati View Afghan Issue ..... I 8
Rafsanjani Discusses Ties With Turkish Envoy ..... I 8
FRG Reportedly Seeking Expanded Relations ..... I 9
Maneuvers Held 'To Maintain Combat Readiness' ..... I 9
Khamene'i Inspects Maneuvers ..... I 9
Combatants 'Fully' Prepared To Launch Offensive ..... I 10
Victory Near; 100,000 To Depart for Fronts ..... I 10
War Headquarters Urges Iraqi Pilots To Defect ..... I 10
Iraqis Used Others' Facilities To Bomb Larak ..... I 10
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 11
Iraqi Jets Bomb Saqqez ..... I 11
Iraqis Bomb Marivan; 2 Killed ..... I 11
Communique No 2,666 ..... I 11
Communique No 2,667 ..... I 11
Communique No 2,668 ..... I 12

Soviet Leader Gorbachev Continues Visit

26 Nov Activities Viewed

BK260910 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, at Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house]in New Delhi today. They were together for about an hour. The Soviet leader was accompanied by Mrs Raisa Gorbachev. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh; the Indian ambassador to Moscow, Mr T.N. Kaul; and the Soviet ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Rykov, were also present. After the meeting, the Soviet leader and Mrs Gorbachev posed for photographs along with Giani Zail Singh in the Moghul Gardens. Mrs Gorbachev presented gifts to the grandchildren of the president. Giani Zail Singh later hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Gorbachev and his wife. The guests included the vice president, Mr Venkataraman, and his wife, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Mrs Sonia Gandhi, cabinet ministers and other dignitaries.

This morning the Soviet leader and Mrs Raisa Gorbachev visited Raj Ghat [Mahatama Gandhi mausoleum] to pay homage to Mahatama Gandhi. Mr Gorbachev planted a sapling. It is commonly known as Golden Champa. It is a medium to tall evergreen and slow growing tree and gives a golden yellow scented large flower. Planting the sapling the Soviet leader recalled the saying that if a man leaves behind something like a tree then he has lived a worthy life. It was on this day 13 years ago that Mr Brezhnev had planted a similar sapling at Raj Ghat.

The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, who is accompanying Mr Gorbachev on his visit to India, met the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari. Our correspondent understands that they discussed developments in U.S.-Soviet relations since the Reykjavik summit. They also talked about developments in the South Asian region. The meeting lasted an hour.

The Soviet leader will have a second round of talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi later today.

Talks Continue 26 Nov

BK261626 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Today's talks between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, were mainly devoted to regional matters. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that they discussed regional bilateral, regional political, and regional economic issues during their meeting which again lasted nearly 4 hours. No aides were present. The spokesman said the two leaders will continue their conversation over a private dinner hosted by Mr Gandhi and also possibly tomorrow. At the end of today's session, Mr Gorbachev observed that they had not had enough time to discuss what they wanted to talk about.

One of the important subjects of bilateral cooperation that came up at the talks related to science and technology. They decided to put bilateral cooperation in this field in a longer and larger perspective. Details are to be worked out in the coming months. The talks also covered matters relating to trade.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Narain Dutt Tiwari, and Mr Shevardnadze, at a separate meeting discussed a number of issues — mainly India's relations with its neighbors and the Soviet Union's relations with some important countries. Asked to spell out the countries, the spokesman said India's relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and China came up. In case of the Soviet Union, its relations with China, Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia were reviewed. The developments in Afghanistan were also discussed. The Soviet side reiterated its desire to contribute to peace and stability in the region. Mr Shevardnadze also referred to the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. The situation in Iran also came up for a passing reference. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, who was also present, gave an account of his visit to Sri Lanka and India's appreciation of the ethnic issue in that country.

On international issues, Mr Shevardnadze gave an account of the Soviet proposal on nuclear disarmament put forward at the Reykjavik summit. He referred to the recent meetings of Soviet and U.S. experts in Geneva and expressed disappointment at Washington's response. He wanted the United States administration to instruct its experts to make the next round of talks more fruitful. The talks are to be held in January.

In the bilateral sphere, the two foreign ministers agreed to take steps for extensive and high level cooperation between technological and scientific centers of the two countries. Mr Shevardnadze referred to the welcome given to Mr Gorbachev yesterday and said it symbolized that not only the leaders but all the people of India are taking part in the India-Soviet talks.

The foreign secretary, Mr Venkateswaran, and the Indian ambassador in Moscow, Mr T.N. Kaul, also assisted Mr Tiwari in the talks. Mr Shevardnadze was also assisted by his top aides.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr Dobrynin, had a separate meeting with Mr Natwar Singh.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union will be signed in New Delhi tomorrow morning following detailed discussion between the two sides. The deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Mr Kamentsev, who is also in charge of economic relations with foreign countries, had discussions today with the finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, and the commerce minister, Mr Shiv Shankar. Some of the projects which have been identified for cooperation include the construction of a 3,400 megawatt hydropower complex at Tehri in Uttar Pradesh and setting up of four underground mines with a capacity of 8 million tons of coking coal at Jharia. It was also agreed that some of the converter shops at Bokaro would be reconstructed and modernized. The hot rolling mill at Bokaro will also be modernized. There will be intensive exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal.

During the meeting between Kamentsev and Mr Shiv Shankar, both sides agreed that efforts for the expansion of bilateral trade

should not be confined to raw materials. The range of commodities (?ensuing) to the trade should be broadened. There was also a review of the possibilities for setting up joint ventures and of production cooperation. During the meeting with the finance minister there was appreciation of the flexibility shown by the Soviet side in financing projects in India. The two sides were of the view that new areas of economic cooperation should be explored. Two more agreements will be signed tomorrow. One will be on holding of the Festival of India in the Soviet Union and the other will be a new consular agreement. All three would be signed in the presence of Mr Gorbachev and Mr Gandhi.

AFP Reports Afghan Demonstrations

BK261150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 26 (AFP) — At least 15 people were injured when Afghans demonstrating against the visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev clashed with Indians in the capital Wednesday, police and eye-witnesses said. The violence in Moslem-dominated old Delhi was sparked off when some 100 Afghan refugees tore down posters welcoming Mr Gorbachev and his wife Raisa, police inspector D.S. Mehta told *Agence France-Presse*. Police arrested 58 Afghan men and two women after the clash, Mr Mehta said.

The Afghans, shouting slogans against the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, were "thoroughly" beaten up by shopkeepers and old Delhi residents at the historic Red Fort where they had gathered to demonstrate, Mr Mehta said. The clash came shortly after 15 Indians were detained outside the Soviet Embassy. Scores of police and Soviet Embassy security officers immediately swarmed around the group and tore up placards they carried within a couple of minutes of their arrival. Written on the placards in Hindi were "Long live revolution" and "Soviet troops quit Afghanistan."

Police immediately sealed off all roads leading to the embassy for the next three days and banned the assembly of more than five people in the area. Witnesses outside the embassy said minor scuffles broke out, but the police quickly whisked away the demonstrators in jeeps.

On Tuesday, 58 Afghan demonstrators carrying banners and placards were arrested for causing a breach of peace. Deputy Police Commissioner Maxwell Pereira said they would be kept in custody until Mr Gorbachev returns to Moscow Friday. The demonstrators, some 15 of them women, had assembled in a south Delhi park but were arrested before they reached the ceremonial route taken by the Gorbachev motorcade. They carried banners with legends "Stop barbarism on our land" and "Withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan." The demonstrators had defied police warnings to stay indoors during Mr Gorbachev's visit to India, Mr Pereira said. Some 200 senior figures in the 4,500-strong Afghan refugee community in New Delhi were served house detention orders for the duration of the visit.

The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

Declaration on Disarmament Signed

BK270912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have called for an international convention banning the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons. In a joint declaration issued in New Delhi this morning, they say such a convention should be concluded immediately pending the elimination of nuclear weapons. It will constitute a major step toward complete nuclear disarmament. The declaration was signed by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, at Rashtrapati Bhavan in the presence of their delegations. The All India Radio correspondent reports that the two leaders walked into the historic Asoka Hall together for the signing ceremony. Three other documents on bilateral cooperation were also signed by ministers as the two leaders looked on. The document signed by Mr Gandhi and Mr Gorbachev has been described as Delhi Declaration on Principles for a Nuclear Weapon-Free and Nonviolent World.

The two leaders called upon all countries to take urgent action that could lead to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. To achieve this, they proposed a set of 10 principles. These are: peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations; human life must be recognized as supreme; nonviolence should be the basis of community life; understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion; the right of every state to political and economic independence must be recognized and respected; resources being spent on armaments must be channeled toward social and economic development; conditions must be guaranteed for the individual's harmonious development; mankind's material and intellectual potentials must be used to solve global problems; the balance of terror must give way to comprehensive international security; and specific steps must be taken for a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world. Among these steps the declaration proposes complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of the century; barring of all weapons from outer space; banning of all nuclear weapons tests; prohibition of developing new weapons of mass destruction; banning of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles; and reducing the levels of conventional arms and armed forces.

The declaration emphasizes the need for a new political thinking to provide guarantees for humanity's survival. There has to be a revolutionary transformation of outlook and education of the people for peace, mutual respect, and tolerance. Propaganda of war, hatred, and violence should be forbidden. The two leaders have also called for preventing global problems from accummulating and aggravating. They said that if these problems are not solved today, they would requre even greater sacrifices tomorrow.

The agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, and Mr V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Mr Tiwari told All India Radio that the agreement envisages a 2,000-crore rupee package covering a hydropower complex at Tehri in Uttar Pradesh, modernization of some of the mills at Bokaro, coking coalmines at Jharia, and exploration of hydrocarbons in West Bengal. Another agreement relating to

consular matters was signed by Mr Tiwari and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze.

The third document was a protocol covering a festival of India in the Soviet Union and a Soviet festival in India, (?and) signed by Mr Shevardnadze and the human resources minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The Soviet leader strongly condemned all intrigues and plots against India as well as any attempts to undermine its unity and integrity. He was speaking at a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Friends of the Soviet Union in New Delhi today. Mr Gorbachev declared that the Soviet Union will not take a single step which could damage India's real interests.

Describing the agreements signed today as important documents, Mr Gorbachev said once again it has been emphasized that the 1971 treaty is fully consistent with the national interests of both the countries.

Gorbachev Addresses Parliament

BK271530 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to joint session of Indian Parliament; Gorbachev's speech in Russian with simultaneous translation into English — live]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Vice President, esteemed mr prime minister, esteemed mr speaker, esteemed members of Parliament; you have accorded me the honor of speaking from India's main rostrum. This rostrum remembers Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and other great leaders elected by the Indian people. In the mind of mankind the teachings of peace and nonviolence that have been preached here for several decades now are identified with the country itself and the philosophy of life espoused by this ancient nation. On behalf of my country I should like to share with you here our vision of the world (bridging) it with the thoughts and aspirations of millions of people in your country. [applause]

I shall speak of things that are equally cherished by our two people and of things that are equally disturbing to them, and since our two great nations make up a substantial portion of mankind, I should like to believe that this time too what I am going to say from this rostrum will be heard not only in India. Joint action and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India constitute a significant factor in world politics and perform a constructive function in the system of international relations. [applause]

The proximity of positions held by the Soviet Union and the great India on the fundamental problems of our time is indisputable as is their commitment to peace and equitable cooperation to disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. Nor is there any doubt that at this alarming juncture in the life of mankind we are equally determined to work persistently for saving the peoples of the earth from a nuclear apocalypse, for building a world order that will rule out diktat or violence and enable every people to choose freely its own road of development. To me personally, it is quite obvious that much of what we call new political thinking, manifested itself internationally for the first time in the relations between the Soviet Union and India. And the fact that differences of socio-political system and ideology and our national, cultural, and other distinctions have not hampered our dialogue is extremely important as a guiding example for others.

Without losing the smallest bit of its national pride, its values and interests, every people and every country today must be able to channel them toward the main goal, that of saving human civilization. In this respect I trust we are of one mind. And so I am pleased to recall the wise Indian saying that truth makes friends closer. The truth of our times is the truth of our responsibility to achieve equal security for all. This is what makes us close as never before. [applause]

The truth of the nuclear and space age urges all of us — whatever our political allegiance, ideological beliefs, or religion, whatever our other differences — to reflect on the problem common [to] mankind, the problem of survival, and act accordingly. It is from this obvious reality that we draw our optimism, and although this reality is not yet quite indisputable to the leaders of some countries, we are not discouraged. Sooner or later they will have to reckon with this truth and this reality. What is important, however, is that their awakening should not come too late.

Our ancestors travelled across three seas to reach India and reveal to their countrymen the treasures India's soul and mind. Today we come to India to reinforce the principles of our diversified bilateral cooperation and open up new vistas for it. A new agreement on economic and technological cooperatioin — the largest in the history of Soviet-Indian relations — has been signed. [applause] We have come here in order to promote, together with the leaders [of] India, their reaffirmation of the concepts or peace as a supreme and universal human value.

The declaration of principles for a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world signed this morning by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and myself serves this noble purpose.

Yes, it does serve this purpose since our two great powers are not merely proclaiming the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons or violence, but are already implementing those principles and practical international actions. The Soviet program for a phased elimination of all nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century announced on January 15, the concept of building a comprehensive system of international peace and security, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, our various other peace initiatives, all this, as we see [it] is consistent with the positions of the Delhi-6 and with India's belief in the power of comon sense and the possibility of ensuring peace and progress for the present and future generations.

What the world saw 6 weeks ago in Reykjavik was not a mirage of nuclear-free world looming on the horizon, but a reality within reach, which the two sides could attain even tomorrow if they have the will and act responsibly. A great deal was accomplished in Reykjavik to build a bridge of a historic accord. Regrettably, this didn't prove possible. The Strategic Defense Initiative stood in the way. I do not think, however, that mankind will accept this. Whatever the situation may appear now, the fact remains that in

1 year we have made a huge step forward in our thinking and in our perception of what is necessary, what is realistic, and what is possible.

This year has been marked by our two meetings with the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Our discussions with him, the ideas and information we shared, make us confident that a breakthrough can be made and that the nuclear threat can be removed. We highly appreciate the position taken by the Government of India on the issue of the complete cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. Both on its own and in the group of six, first convened in Delhi, India supported the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. [applause] We are gratified to note that the Soviet Union and India share the same approach to the idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security. The Delhi declaration is a new step in promoting this concept of a durable, assured peace — a peace with a new quality. To us, this peace is an indivisible and integral whole which also implies that conflict and explosive situations in any given region must be settled in the interests of the entire international community. The fact is that a fuse smouldering in one part of the globe might cause an explosion that would tear our planet apart. Universal peace for every nation begins at the threshold of one's home. That is why stability and security in Asia are a common concern for both India and the Soviet Union — let me emphasize — for the Soviet Union too. Over one-third of Asia's territory, after all, is in the Soviet Union, and important sea lanes that link the east and the west of our country stretch across the Indian Ocean. Peace in Europe and peace in Asia are of equal significance in our policy. In this context, the title of Rabindranath Tagore's remarkable novel, *The Home and the World* conveys an apt image to describe our actions. For our national homes to be strong they need peace, and for peace in the world to remain undamaged we must reinforce all the supports on which a house is built.

India is an acknowledged leader of the Nonaligned Movement. What is more, it is a member in high standing of the world community. [applause] Therefore, today we intend to make some suggestions here, addressing them both to India as a major world power and to most other countries which want to bring international affairs to a more constructive level.

First — in the nuclear age, when the threat to people's lives has become universal, when the realization of interrelationship and mutual responsibility is becoming vitally important to everyone, international institutions and organizations such as the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and others acquire greater significance and obviously, in these circumstances, the work of the United Nations becomes ever more important.

Lately, the community of nations has grown. In the United Nations, the voice of independent states which has matured and gained experience, has become more firm and independent, and attempts to tell them how to vote and what to support, is largely no longer successful while arbitrary international behavior is being unequivocally condemned. Some people find it is not to their liking and the talk is now being heard about the United Nations in crisis. What is more, they are acting in order to actually hamper the normal functioning of the organization. However, our view is that on the contrary the role of the United Nations is bound to increase due to the significant growth of its membership and independent attitudes of its members.

We are convinced that in the nuclear and space age, the United Nations, which comprises 159 member states, can and must increase its contribution to strengthening peace as envisaged at the time it was founded, and for this purpose, contribute above all to shaping new political thinking and behavior. The Soviet Union wants the potential of this universal international organization to be used more effectively than in the past which must be achieved inter alia by making its proceedings and its main bodies more democratic.

Specifically, we support the proposal of the United Nations' secretary general to set up within the organization a multilateral center for reducing the risk of war. We consider it also important to work for the full use of all the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes between states which are provided in the UN Charter through negotiations, enquiring mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements. In general, we are in favor of enhancing in every way the authority of the United Nations, of strengthening its political, legal, and moral standing. The Soviet Union will do all it can to help the organization overcome its financial problems.

Second — outer space above the earth surrounds the whole mankind and no one should be indifferent to how it is used. It is our profound conviction that space — this common property of mankind — should be exclusively peaceful and that what we need is star peace and not Star Wars. [applause] We are prepared to cooperate with any country in exploring outer space — with the United States, for that matter, with which we have recently negotiated a draft bilateral agreement to that effect, calling for the implementation of 16 specific projects that can bring invaluable benefit to mankind. The Soviet Union has already submitted to the United Nations a proposal to launch jointly by all its member states a program of star peace, a program for the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. This should not be a prerogative of the developed countries alone. We believe that the developing countries, with their (?authorities), their desire to cooperate in coping with these tasks, and their interests in putting space exploration on the track of peace and broad-based international cooperation, are to play an important role in this endeavor. Therefore, today we make a proposal to establish, with the help of the leading space powers, an international center to carry out joint research and develop space technologies at the request of developing countries, for example satellites, to explore natural resources. A part of such a center would be a school for the training of specialists from developing countries, including cosmonauts, and it would also have a facility for launching spacecraft. If India wants to express readiness to house such a center in its territory, we would welcome it. [applause]

Third — As you know the Soviet Union and India support the United Nations' decision to convene not later than 1988 an international conference for the purpose of implementing the United Nations' declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. [applause] Demilitarization of the Indian Ocean must finally get underway. Calling for enhanced military and political stability in the Indian Ocean area, the Soviet Union is prepared at any time to begin with the United States of America and other

non-littoral states which have naval vessels on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean, negotiations on substantially reducing the size and activities of naval forces there; to hold negotiations with the United States and the Asian countries concerned on confidence-building measures in the military field related to Asia and the adjacent borders of the Indian and Pacific Oceans — in particular we have in mind notifica.ion of transfers and exercises of ground, amphibious, naval,and air forces of those countries; to take part in multilateral negotiations involving all states which are maritime users of the Indian Ocean to work out guarantees of the safety of sea lanes including the Persian Gulf and the straits of Hormuz and Malacca as well as guarantees of the sovereignty of littoral countries over their natural resources; to take part in working out a long overdue multilateral agreement on the safety of air traffic over the Indian Ocean; to participatre in drafting and to become a party to an international convention to combat terrorism on the sea and in the air. Of course, this is not an exhaustive list of problems related to ensuring peace in the Indian Ocean area and we are prepared to discuss proposals of other countries to this effect. But the implementation of our aforementioned proposals would undoubtedly contribute to an improvement of the situation in the region.

Distinguished members of Parliament: The peoples of our country have much that brings them closer together. But among the reasons for this noble, mutual attraction I would especially single out the continuous and profound search for the meaning of existence which is common to our spiritual cultures. The question of what a human being should be like is not a trivial one. Reflections on man's mission and on the right path to take in life, on the individual's quest for perfection have dominated the thinking of the great men of genius in our two countries. In their popular tradition, the search for the meaning of life formed the eternal triangle — human being, humanism, humanity. It may be for that reason that creeping pragmatism is not typical of our peoples' national character. A high degree of humanism is also evident in the policies of our two countries. Both the Soviet and Indian people tend to think not only in terms of their own security or interests, but also to relate them to universal security and the aspirations of the whole mankind. And today when we are working to abolish nuclear weapons and to build a nonviolent world, we regard the well-being of man as the primary and preeminent objective in the evolution of the world civilization. [applause]

Today, the danger of war means more than heavy stress, a burden injurious to mental health. The arms race diverts enormous material, intellectual, and various other resources and consequently denies people the necessary means to improve their existence and hence limits their ability to enrich society through creative work. If the life of the billions of people is to be changed for the better in a most radical way, the resources required for this should be derived from what is now spent on the military. In other words, it is necessary to pare down the material wherewithal for the arms race and to channel resources to development. We cannot fail to recall in this context that Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people [applause] was among the first political leaders who realized that this is the way to meet the global challenges facing mankind.

The Soviet Union, too, has been consistenly emphasizing that disarmament would lead not only to a more secure world, but also to a high standard of living Our positions in this matter coincide with the positions of India and other Delhi-6. We support an early convening of the UN conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. Regrettably it has not yet been possible to hold this conference because of the opposition essentially of one country which spends on the arms race more than any country in the world.

Only the elimination of nuclear arms, a ban on space weapons, the destruction of chemical weapons, and the principle of sufficiency in defense needs would provide the necessary resources for imporving the life of nations. Should this be achieved it would be possible in the lifetime of the present generations to come to grips in a practical way with the task of abolishing hunger, poverty, illiteracy, and other social and economic ills. When millions of people suffer, when they are deprived of the essentials of life, one cannot go on living as if this is not his concern.

Ending the arms race would also effectively promote the implementation of the idea of a New World Economic Order. This would also make it easier to solve the problem of foreign debts which for many countries is now not only a great economic challenge, but also has political consequences. Therefore, the problem of disarmament has many dimensions. Each of them accentuating the need for its solution. What is particularly unacceptable is replacing the race in some types of weapons with a race in other weapons. If we were to disarm in one area only, only to build up weapons of mass destruction in another area, that would not be disarmament but a fraud. And referring to the SDI which, according to world famous experts threatens to leave yet another anormous hole in the pockets of people in many countries, world public opinion is being told that besides being a defensive program, the SDI also stimulates the development of nonmilitary economies that would bring about higher employment and even greater prosperity. This is not the place to engage in polemics. However, we would just say that the cynical proponents of this program make no secret that with the help of the SDI they not only intend to dictate to other countries how they should live, but also want to increase their national product by impovershing others.

May I, in conclusion, once again turn to Soviet-Indian relations. They rest on the reliable foundation of our treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty has not just opened broad prospects for a steady development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts. Its supreme meaning lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complicated situation arise for one side or both. [applause] Such situations did arise. Both the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their commitments and acted in accordance with the spirit and the letter of our treaty. Friendship and cooperation between the Sovict Union and the Republic of India have stood the test of time. Instrumental in this have been the ties and contacts between our Parliaments which should be further developed. I am saying this on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause].

The greatest victory is one in which nobody is defeated and all can share in that victory. You know those great words and the author of those words. This great maxim, which was proclaimed

on Indian soil more than a 2,500 years ago, turns [out] to be even more relevant today. In the age of nuclear arms the only possible victory is the victory of reason. Let us jointly work for it. [applause]

Distinguished members of Parliament, I wish you success as you apply your minds and efforts for the benefit of the Indian people and for the sake of universal peace. Let friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India grow further. Thank you. [applause].

Gandhi Responds

BK271405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1247 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to joint session of Indian Parliament assembled to hear address by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev — live]

[Text] Mr Vice President, Mr speaker, General Secretary Gorbachev, members of Parliament, distinguished guests: We are honored to have in our midst the great and dynamic leader of a great and friendly country. [applause] Few statesmen have caught the world's imagination in so short a time as our eminent guest. [applause] His address has given a glimpse of the man and his mission, of his vision, and of his determination to devote the vast power of the Soviet Union to the great objective of peace. [applause] General Secretary Gorbachev is the inheritor of a great legacy; the legacy of the Great October Revolution. [applause] He is today in a hall which has integral associations with another revolution — the Indian led by Mahatma Gandhi. [applause] Our revolution, which trod the path of non-violence, brought down an empire, and freed a people, was unique in world history. [applause] In this very chamber Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the advent of independent India and dedicated it [applause] to the service of the millions who suffer. There are amongst us some who witnessed that tryst with destiny. [applause]

Ever since our independence we have borne in mind the fact that freedom, prosperity, and peace are indivisible. We have labored for India's economic development, for India's strength. At the same time we have striven for peace and cooperation throughout the world. Our policy of nonalignment is an expression of the spirit of reconciliation that animated our nonviolent struggle for freedom. Reconciliation and peace are what the world needs today. Mahatma Gandhi observed that the record of history from the time man was cannibal down to our time shows a steady progress toward nonviolence. [applause] Science has generated undreamed of additional power. Only the vision of peace will enable the human race to save itself from the consequences of all this power.

General Secretary Gorbachev cherishes just such a vision of peace. [applause] We were heartened by his ready acceptance of the successive proposals of the 6-nation 5-continent initiative for disarmament. [applause] His own proposals at Reykjavik go far beyond what we attempted. [applause] They are remarkable for their sweep and boldness.

In the interests of humanity all nuclear weapon countries must come together in a binding compact to eliminate nuclear weapons and prevent the spread of confrontation to outer space. [applause] Soviet domestic policies and initiatives are breaking fresh ground. We wish you success in your quest of peace. You personify innovation and boldness. [applause]

Your visit shows the importance the Soviet Union attaches to friendship with India. [applause] It gives us an opportunity to demonstrate how greatly we value the friendship of your great country. [applause] It is a friendship which has supported us in our moments of anxiety [applause] and helped us in building a modern economy. Our treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation enshrines our abiding trust and confidence in each other. Addressing the Soviet people during his historic visit in 1955, Jawaharlal Nehru said in Moscow: Countries make pacts and alliances often through fear of some other country or countries; let our coming together be because we like each other and wish to cooperate and not because we dislike others and wish to do them injury. [applause]

I was touched by the warmth of the Soviet people. I hope you will carry back with you the warmth and affection of the Indian people. [applause] We thank you for your memorable address. [applause]

Gorbachev to Cultural Society Session

BK270923 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 27 (AFP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered assistance on an "equal footing" to countries in Asia and the Pacific Thursday in implementing a regional peace and security plan he proposed earlier this year. "Of special importance for overall Asian security are bilateral relations between the nations of this continent," Mr Gorbachev said in a speech to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, he said, was prepared to contribute on an "equal footing" to the process to bring about "peace, revival and prosperity" in the region. "Indeed, this is the political essence of the philosophy outlined in the Vladivostok address. It is an invitation to a common quest and to equitable cooperation," the Soviet Communist Party secretary-general said in a reference to his July 28 proposal in Vladivostok for an Asia-Pacific security plan.

Mr Gorbachev, on his first visit to an Asian country as Soviet leader, called Thursday for "confidence-building" measures in the region. "We believe that a radical improvement of the situation in Asia is not just necessary, it is possible through the reduction of arms, including nuclear arms, through limitation of naval activities in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and through devising and implementing confidence-building measures," he said.

The Soviet leader said Moscow did not seek to improve relations with any country at the expense of friendly ties with any other. India-Soviet relations constituted an "important asset" and the Soviet Union would not "take a single step" in its foreign policy

which could harm Indian interests, Mr Gorbachev said. The remark was seen as reassuring India that any understanding the Soviet Union reached with fellow communist giant China would not be at the expense of relations with New Delhi. Mr Gorbachev praised India for its "real and tremendous contribution to the contemporary development of Asia and of the world civilisation." "The louder India's voice in the world, the more attractive the example of its independent foreign policy which rejects imperialist diktat and interference, the higher its standing in the Non-Aligned Movement, the more vicious become the attacks against it," he said.

Mr Gorbachev also spoke of "plots and intrigues" against India as well as "Any attempts to undermine India's integrity and unity" which he said the Soviet Union severely condemned. In the 49-minute speech, the longest yet on his visit to India, the Soviet leader said Moscow was aware of the steps India had to take to defend its "sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity." It was seen as a reference to India's oft-expressed fears of a threat from across the border in Pakistan, the sub-continental neighbour with which India has fought three wars since independence from colonial ruler Britain in 1947. New Delhi has conveyed its concern to the Soviet Union on Islamabad's nuclear programme, for which China is believed to have provided assistance, and the induction of U.S. weapons into Pakistan.

Mr Gorbachev linked regional conflicts to what he called "neo-globalishm" which he said "epitomises the policy of modern colonialism and militarism, which relies on the activities of transnational corporations." "We are witnessing all this in Central America, in South America, in the Middle East, and in Southeast and South Asia," he said. On his eight hours of officials talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi since arriving here Tuesday, he said: "We are talking as friends, frankly, sincerely, instantly understanding each other." "A dialogue with your prime minister is always an enriching experience, reassuring that Indo-Soviet relations are in reliable hands."

Defense Officials Hold Talks

BK271742 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet team headed by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, had discussions with the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh. Marshal Arkhomeyev and Mr Arun Singh had discussions by themselves for about 45 minutes. Later, the delegations of the two countries joined them. The Indian side included the minister of state for defense production, Mr Shivraj Patil, the three service chiefs, and senior defense officials. Senior Soviet officials assisted Marshal Arkhomeyev. The meeting lasted 1 hour.

CPI, CPI-M Members Meet Gorbachev

BK280152 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of India led by its general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, met the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, in New Delhi today. Other members of the delegation included Mr Indrajit Gupta, Mr Indradeep Sinha, Mr N.E. Balaram, and Mr M. Farooqi. A group of CPI-M leaders also met the Soviet leader. They include the party general secretary, Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Mr Basavapunnaiah, and Mr Harkishan Singh Surjit.

Gorbachev Hosts Banquet 27 Nov

BK271752 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A return banquet was hosted by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in honor of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and Mrs Sonia Gandhi at the Soviet Embassy late in the evening. Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi were received by Mr Gorbachev and Mrs Raisa Gorbachev.

In his speech, Mr Gorbachev said the Soviet Union wishes to see India strong, prosperous, and modern. He said that India may continue to count on Soviet Union's support and understanding. India's relations with the Soviet Union will not be allowed either to be tainted or marred. New Delhi talks have helped both the countries [word indistinct] relating to the present, and the future, better (?known) to each other.

Reciprocating his sentiments, Rajiv Gandhi said that India and the Soviet Union have begun a new chapter in the history of cooperation.

[Begin Gandhi recording] Our people have in fact, been celebrating a festival of India-Soviet friendship for the last 3 days. [end recording]

Lok Sabha, Assembly By-Election Results Viewed

BK251630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] In Madhya Pradesh, all the four assembly by-election results have been declared. The Congress-I [Party] has bagged three seats and the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] one. [passage omitted]

With this all the results are now available of the Sunday by-elections to 2 Lok Sabha and 14 assembly seats spread over in 6 states. Congress-I has retained both the Lok Sabha seats of Raichur in Karnataka and Banka in Bihar. Of the 14 assembly seats, the party has bagged 6, Janata 4, BJP 2, and Lok Dal and Communist Party of India-Marxist 1 each.

Pakistan Upgrade of PRC Weapons Under Review

BK210912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, assured the Lok Sabha today that our defense forces are ever ready to meet any threat to the security and integrity of the country. During question time, he said the government is committed to the defense of the country and will discharge its responsibilities in this respect.

Earlier, replying to the main question, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said the government has seen the reports regarding Pakistan's plans to establish facilities for the production and upgradation [as heard] of Chinese F-7 aircraft with the United States weaponry and avionics.

He said we are fully aware of Pakistan getting sophisticated weapons which might jeopardize the security of our country. The government is daily reviewing the situation in this regard, he added.

3 Pakistani Intruders Killed Near Jammu

BK260335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Three Pakistani intruders were killed in two separate encounters with the BSF [Border Security Force] near Jammu on Monday night. An official spokesman said in Jammu that five of their accomplices escaped under the cover of darkness.

In another incident in the Dera Nanak area one person was killed when he tried to sneak into Indian territory. According to police sources, the intruder opened fire on the BSF patrolling party when he was challenged.

Spokesman Comments on Gorbachev's India Visit

Urges Soviet 'Influence' for Peace

BK261326 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad today that Pakistan desires to develop cooperative relations with the Soviet Union as it is not only a great power but also an important neighbor of Pakistan.

Commenting on the visit of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to India, the spokesman said the Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council which is vested with the primary responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security. Pakistan, therefore, hopes that the Soviet Union will exercise its influence for the promotion of harmony and cooperation in the world, especially in the South Asian region.

Referring to the statement of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, that its relations with India do not counter or challenge the real, legitimate interests of other countries, the spokesman said the implementation of this sound bilateralism would be a positive contribution to the promotion of stability and good-neighborly relations in the South Asian region and the world.

Views Proposed Soviet Arms to India

BK261120 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that it believes in the principle that every state has an inherent sovereign right to acquire arms for self-defense. Commenting on reports in the Indian and other media with regard to the agreements under consideration for the supply of a variety of sophisticated military equipment by the Soviet Union to India, a Foreign Office spokeman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has not therefore protested in this regard. But, he said, Pakistan regrets the fact that this principle is not followed by India when it chooses to make comments on the requirements of Pakistan for its self-defense. The spokesman said Pakistan cannot ignore implications for its security as to what happens in the region around her and that has to be taken into account.

He said as of yesterday Pakistan did not receive prior information about troop movements close to Pakistan's border as promised by the Indian prime minister and according to the existing understanding between the (?two) countries. However, the Pakistan authorities concerned are watching the situation closely and are vigilant.

Supports View of Afghan Settlement

BK261633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Pakistan has welcomed the statement of the Soviet leader Gorbachev that the day is not far off when the question of Afghanistan will be resolved politically. A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today expressed the hope that the promise implicit in the Soviet leader's statement will be fulfilled, leading to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, restoration of the independent and nonaligned status of that country, the right of the Afghan people to self-determination, and the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honor. Pakistan on its part, he added, is ready to make its full contribution toward a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. [passage omitted]

About the change in the Kabul administration leadership, the spokesman said Pakistan does not recognize any Afghan regime or any kind of change in the that regime which is the result of the military intervention of a foreign power. [passage omitted]

UN's Cordovez Returns From Talks in Kabul

BK260346 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's pesonal representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, has returned to Islamabad today after 2 days of talks with authorities in Kabul. He will resume talks with Pakistani authorities tomorrow. Speaking to a Radio Pakistan representative at the airport, Cordovez said that he had talks in Kabul on the remaining two issues pertaining to the implementation of a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem and the time frame for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. He described both topics as very significant. Regarding the next round of indirect talks in Geneva, Cordovez said that this round of talks will be held at a time when [words indistinct]. He said his effort has always been to take his mission forward. His current visit is to see what movement has been made in this (?direction).

Holds Further Talks on Afghanistan

BK261657 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez, had another round of formal talks with the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad today. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen later that the talks, which are making progress, would continue into the 2d week of the current of shuttle of Mr Cordovez.

The UN envoy is to leave for Tehran tomorrow on the next phase of his visit to the area.

Afghan 'Unprovoked' 19 Nov Firing Protested

BK241528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces fired 12 rounds of artillery last Wednesday [19 November] at Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him on this unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such provocative attacks do not cease, then the

entire responsibility for the serious consequences will rest with the Kabul authorities.

21 Nov 'Attack' Protested

BK261711 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Kabul regime's Armed Forces fired seven tank rounds last Friday [21 November] which landed 10 km southwest of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, killing one Afghan refugee. The Kabul regime's charge d' affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

Delhi Reports Meetings Banned in Karachi

BK250334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In Pakistan, 12 persons were arrested in scattered clashes in Karachi yesterday as the government extended a ban on meetings throughout the city. Police sources said demonstrators set a truck and a private car on fire in north Karachi and clashed with police who retalliated with batons and tear gas.

'Record' Exports to EEC in 1985-86 Reported

BK251010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 24 (AFP) — Pakistan's exports to the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC) touched an all time record of 695.5 million dollars during fiscal 1985-86, it was reported here.

The EEC is Pakistan's largest trading partner, S.M.A. Ashraf, vice chairman of Pakistan's Export Promotion Bureau, told a seminar Monday in Karachi. Pakistani exports included leather, cotton textiles, hand knotted carpets, sports equipment, and surgical instruments. The community's external relations chief, R. Houlison, held out continued bright prospects for Pakistan, despite a continuing large trading deficit.

Pakistan and the EEC signed a cooperation agreement in May and the first joint commission meeting envisaged assistance in environmental control, transfer of technology through scientific cooperation and healthy two way trade, and the dissemination of information on investing in Pakistan. The arrangement offers concessions to Pakistani traders to bridge the trading deficit with the EEC.

Friday Prayers View U.S. 'Crisis', Hostages

LD281216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Today, the third day of Basij Week, the Navy Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religious-political Friday prayers were held throughout the country. In Tehran, Friday prayers were held at the University of Tehran and its surrounding streets under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In his Friday sermons, while praising the self-sacrifice and devotion of the Navy personnel in protecting and safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly referred to the importance of the role of the Basij forces, and said:

The military and political victories achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran are due to these Basij forces who have provided an insurance for the country's future.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani then referred to the political crisis in the United States which has engulfed U.S. and White House officials after the revelations made by the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: This political victory which was achieved by us and by our nation was not by chance. The interesting point here is that each day the remarks of the U.S. President and other U.S. officials are different from those made the day before. This demonstrates the confusion of the leaders of the Great Satan.

The Majlis speaker added: Both Reagan and other U.S. officials have admitted a few important points which are of interest to our nation and to others. These are: The Islamic Revoluiton of Iran is influential in the world; and Iran has the upper hand in the imposed war and for this reason, in order to alleviate their problems, the Americans have stretched out their hands to us. Also, they have reached the conclusion that Saddam and the Ba'thist party are doomed to destruction, and they should have firm links with the future victors of the war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani added:Despite the fact that world powers have tried in the past to isolate Iran, now they are trying to get closer to the Islamic Republic and this attempt has taken the form of a race.

Referring to the failure of various U.S. attempts to make contact with Iran and the confessions of the U.S. President that he has tried to make contact with moderate elements in Iran, the Majlis speaker said: In Iran, in pursuance of the holy Koran, the entire system from the leadership down to the ordinary members of society is moderate. It was you who called us fundamentalists and it you who are afflicted by it. However, our claim is that we are moderate. This means that we are neither prepared to submit to bullying capitalists nor to submit to tyrannical communists. It is you who wish to bully and are searching for those who would submit to bullying in our country.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Our principles have been the same from the beginning. Today too we say that if the Americans will stop bullying and will return our assets which have been confiscated in the United States, then from this podium we shall ask the Lebanese people to assist you in the problem of hostages. You should not pointlessly distort the issue and you should not relate it to the purchase of weapons because we shall act any way we can to purchase spare parts for our weapons and equipment which are mainly American.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council emphasized: We have never entered into any transactions with Israel, which we regard as illegitimate, for the purchase of weapons. Even if we find that the weapons we have received have come to us through Israel, we will not even use them in the fronts. Do not drag in the name of Israel in your attempts to defame the Islamic Republic of Iran, for that is futile.

Continuing his remarks, the Majlis speaker referred to financial corruption in the United States and said: One matter that was made very clear during this political crisis and which is very ugly is the matter of financial corruption which has forced all the political figures, and even the U.S. attorney general, to engage in contradiction and lies.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council said: Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has also misused this issue and has announced that U.S. interference in the war will cause the war to last longer. We say: Do you who give missiles, aircraf , weapons, and ammunition to Iraq wish to see the war end? If you claim that you wish to see the end of the war you should not give anything to Iraq.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized: We will purchase American weapons and ammunition from any country in the open market, except Israel. If at any time they decide not to sell us anything in the open market, then our Armed Forces, the Basij, and the Guards Corps will continue this war for as long as necessary until we achieve victory.

'Desperate U.S. Attempts' at Relations Viewed

LD270920 Tehran IRNA in English 0909 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Wednesday that the Islamic Republic had pit the U.S. Congress, the Democrats, and the Republicans against each other so much that they were now cutting each other's throats. Hoj. Rafsanjani said that over the past two centuries the British and the Americans were the ones who ridiculed other countries and by sowing discord among the leaders created crisis for the sake of their own ambitions. "But now we are paying the U.S. back in its own coin," he said.

Speaking to a group of visitors comprising Navy and Basij commanders, Rafsanjani added that the situation in Europe and the Middle East too has been disturbed following the disclosure of desperate U.S. attempts to come closer to the Islamic Republic and its alleged shipment of a plane-load of arms to Tehran. "It is only the beginning," he warned, adding that with the continuing despatch to the war fronts of the Basij and other popular forces the enemies are in great panic.

On the alleged U.S. arms supply to Iran, he said "There is more to say about this issue which we will clarify later." On modern

arms shipment to Iraq, Rafsanjani said the Soviets were giving the Iraqis various types of advanced aircraft and weaponry, including MiG's and T-72 tanks and spare parts. The French, he said, supplied them with Super Etendards in addition to Mirage fighters. The Americans, too, have provided Baghdad with dlrs. One billion in credit, he said. They are providing Iraq with wheat, chemical weapons, helicopters, and satellite information (of Iranian troop movement) despite their claim of neutrality. And all this is happening at a time of war, Rafsanjani said. But when they themselves claim that only a plane-load of arms has been sent to Iran a big ballyhoo started in the world, he noted. "The U.S. Administration is disturbed. Differences rise between the U.S. and Europe. And the Arab states too are shocked and do not know what to do."

The Majlis speaker said all these facts prove that the Iranian nation over the past seven years has been fighting single-handedly without relying on any earthly power and that it has been directly or indirectly at war with the world's evil super powers. "We have succeeded in defeating all the arrogant powers, including the U.S., the USSR, Britain, and France, and we owe this honor to a great extent to the presence of the people at the war fronts."

Elsewhere in his speech, Rafsanjani referred to Iraq's recent inhuman attacks on civilians as another blunder by the Baghdad regime. He said these maniac enemy attacks will only strengthen the resolve of the Islamic combatants to speed up their final blow on the tottering Ba'thist regime. "We request our combatants not to give any further respite to the enemy to repeat these atrocities."

Referring to the Navy Day (Nov 28) Hoj. Rafsanjani praised the valor of the naval forces and said they were the only protectors of the relative security in the Persian Gulf. He said without the Iranian Navy, security in the region would be impossible and emphasized that the naval forces must be further strengthened in the Persian Gulf.

Eulogising the role of the Basij volunteer forces, the speaker said without them it would never be possible for Iran to victoriously continue the war for the past seven years.

On the newly formed 100,000 strong Mohammad (SAW) Corps, Rafsanjani said this phenomenon, was unprecedented in the world and the history.

Tudeh Party Says Covert Relations To 'Continue'

LD262306 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iran Toilers in Persian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tudeh Party Central Committee statement on the secret diplomacy of the Khomeyni regime in collusion with the White House:

Alert and militant Iranian people! The reactionary and medieval Khomeyni regime has once again demonstrated the true nature of its profoundly antinational and antidemocratic policies in all dimensions in the form of a great national calamity. One of the features of these treacherous policies which has been recently revealed is the existence of continuous and long relations with the United States and collusion with the White House. The exposure of these links, due to internal clashes within the ruling circles, laid bare some important angles of the secret diplomacy of the Islamic Republic in establishing ties with imperialist countries, including U.S. imperialism.

As a result of these revelations, it was made clear that the leaders of the Islamic Republic had many secret dealings away from public view with the security advisers of the White House, McFarlane and Colonel Oliver North, in Tehran and in Western Europe over an 18 month period in order to regulate the secret relations between the two countries.

One of the consequences of these discussions was the delivery of all kinds of modern weapons and aircraft spare parts to Iran, needed by the Islamic Republic in order to continue its imperialist-dictated and expansionist war. In fact, the secret discussions between the rulers of the Islamic Republic and the White House, in order to regulate their covert relations, at the present juncture are the results of a number of mutations in the Islamic Republic's domestic and foreign policies.

In their domestic policies, a few years ago the rulers of the Islamic Republic started a policy of treason against the anti-imperialist goals of the February revolution, serving the interests of big capitalists and feudal landlords, the suppression of revolutionary and democratic forces, and an unbridled policy of hostility toward the communists and toward the Soviet Union. In their foreign policy, with their collusion with Japanese, British, West German, French, and Canadian imperialists, and through their ideological and political unity with America's lackeys in regions such as Turkey and Pakistan, and through disrupting regional and world peace, the leaders of the Islamic Republic demonstrated their willingness to collude with imperialist countries.

Now, as a result of the disgraceful revelation of secret discussions between the leaders of the Islamic Republic and the security officials of the White House, further proof and documents have been revealed in condemnation of the treasons of the regime against the goals of the revolution. *The Washington Post*, organ of U.S. imperialist circles, in defending Reagan's policies, has revealed that the relations between the White House and the Islamic Republic go back a long way. The beginning of these relations was the cooperation of the CIA with the intelligence organizations of the Islamic Republic. According to *The Washington Post*, the CIA put a list of Tudeh Party activists at the disposal of Khomeyni's regime. As a result, nearly 200 people were executed and the activities of the Tudeh Party of Iran were banned. The British intelligence service also took part in that conspiracy. It should be noted that at that very time CIA Director William Casey received a distinguished service award for this accomplishment.

What is now being revealed after 4 years once again confirms that the savage attack against the Tudeh Party was the shot fired by imperialism at the heart of the revolution. It also signalled the beginning of the collusion between the treacherous leaders of the Islamic Republic with the White House leaders. On 28 Mordad 32 [19 August 1953, when the shah was restored to power], imperialism, in order to achieve its neocolonialist aims in our

country, first savagely attacked the Tudeh Party of Iran at the hands of the court coupists. Now, it is proved once again that anytime imperialism and reaction decide to suppress the nationalist and popular movement of our nation, they first attack the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the Iranian working class, because of its deep-rooted popular, anti-imperialist, and patriotic aspirations. It is now clear that despite the claim of the leaders of the regime in the year 62 [1983], that the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran was the result of 2 years of surveillance and investigation by Revolutionary Guards brothers. It was nothing but the implementation of conspiracies of CIA and intelligence service agents by the executioners of the Islamic Republic.

Now it is clear that the arrest and torture of the leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran and thousands of other Tudeh members, which Khomeyni hypocritically called a miracle and a divine will, was the outcome of the evil plots of some criminal elements at the instigation of certain imperialist and reactionary circles and for the sake of their plundering interests.

The facts that have been exposed reveal that the reason for that diabolic attack on the Tudeh Party of Iran was its incessant and undaunted defense of national interests, the interests of workers and other deprived elements in society, the exposure of the true features of imperialism and domestic enemies of the revolution and its condemnation of the reactionary policy of continuing this filthy war.

Noble and hard-working Iranian people! It is clear that the revelation of the details of the regime's covert relations with the United States, Israel, and other imperialists will continue. In the future, greater shame and disgrace will be heaped upon those engaged in these plots. Nevertheless, collusion with imperialist countries led by U.S. imperialism will not come to an end because the reactionary nature of the Khomeyni regime is unalterable. At the moment, the regime is trying to make the waves of the present crisis pass over its head and prevent further disgrace in the eyes of the public. It is toward this end that Khomeyni as the true formulator of foreign policy has personally stepped forward in order to suppress people's voices and not allow the people to learn about the details of 18 months of continuous discussions with the security officials of the White House. Khomeyni is frightened of the anger and hatred of the people toward America. He remembers the fate of the government of the liberals [Bazargan's provisional government] after their meeting with Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, in Algeria. Therefore, to avoid the questioning of him and the entire regime, he is exerting every pressure to make sure that the people will not demonstrate their protest against the collusion of the regime with the United States.

It is in view of this danger that Khomeyni warned the group of Resalat deputies in the Majlis [group of opposition deputies], who have always advocated the establishment of relations with the United States, that they have no right to abuse the present opportunity in order to settle their accounts with the government, because the entire order is in danger and they should keep quiet. In obedience to Khomeyni, they did so.

On the basis of these facts we call upon the sincere and popular elements who remain within ruling organizations and bodies to realize that there is only one path left if they wish to remain faithful to the aspirations of the revolution and toilers, namely to support the principled policies of the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the working classes of Iran, and to join the united front of the masses in order to topple the regime of the Islamic Republic and to establish a revolutionary and democratic government.

Under present conditions, it is the national and popular duty of these forces to put their information concerning the collusions of the regime with the imperialists, as well as differences and rivalries within the ruling circles, at the disposal of the revolutionary forces and to further disgrace the regime.

Workers, farmers, toilers, aware and patriotic personnel of the Armed Forces! On the one hand, the regime continues to send you and your children to the fronts of this devastating war and hypocritically calls this filthy war the war against Zionism and imperialism. On the other hand, it extends the hand of subservience and friendship toward America and Israel, and it places American and Israeli weapons in your hands to fire at the hearts of your brothers. At the moment, through the covert collusion of the regime with the United States and the receiving of American and Israeli weapons, the reactionary nature of the war and its antihuman and antinational goals is clearer than ever before. By joining the nationwide antiwar movement and by supporting the Tudeh Party of Iran, this most consistent and most persevering defender of the toilers and deprived classes of society, you should fight for the sake of peace, freedom, independence, and social justice.

Revolutionary and progressive forces, Tudeh activists! Under the present sensitive conditions when the process of the alienation of the masses from the ruling circles and the ever-increasing erosion of the social status of the antipeople regime of the Islamic Republic has been accelerated, the task of exposing the regime, especially Khomeyni's role in treason against the revolution and collusion with America, is an urgent and necessary duty. With the slogans of 'Death to world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism' and 'Death to the treacherous and criminal regime of Khomeyni', you should try to unite all the national and popular forces in the united front of the masses.

Long live the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the working classes of Iran. Long live the united front of the masses. Death to world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism. Victory to the struggle of the masses in the path of the downfall of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran 3 Azar 65 [24 November 1986]

U.S. Seeking To Regain Military 'Influence'

LD261756 Tehran IRNA in English 1634 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Head of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) Dr Kamal Kharrazi and chief of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) 'Ali Reza Afshar outlined latest political developments in Iran

and the region as well as the current situation of the Iraqi-imposed war to a gathering of college students here Tuesday.

Commenting on the recent efforts by Washington to resume ties with the Islamic Republic followed by contradictory comments of American officials on the issue, Kharrazi said that the main goal of the U.S. was to regain its military and political influence in Iran. The WIH head also termed the joint U.S.-Britain plots to isolate Syria as a "threat" to the Islamic Republic.

Dr Kharrazi noted that Iran is capable of buying its needed weapons from any source in the world and said the Islamic Republic by leaving its doors shut to the U.S. has proved that it will not trample upon its avowed principles whatever the circumstances.

Kharrazi attributed Iran's agreement to cooperate with Iraqi Kurdish strugglers as being in line with Iranian policy to unify all Iraqi dissident groups in the fight against the Baghdad Government.

On recent Iraqi air raids on Iranian residential areas, the WIH head said that the enemy raids are aimed at demoralizing the Iranian people and weakening their firm resistance. But, he noted, the Iranian people will tolerate all economic bottlenecks but won't stop shouting "War, war, till victory."

The WIH head furthermore said that Iran has all along announced that it has no desire to hurt the Iraqi people. But, he said, this does not mean the Iraqi Government will be allowed to continue perpetrating all manner of atrocities against Iran. All Iraqi military-economic centers, mainly located near the western Iranian fronts, are within the range of Iranian artillery and missiles. Iran can destroy all these targets whenever it wants to do so, he said. Kharrazi reiterated that the Iranian reprisal attacks on Iraqi military and economic centers are only aimed at forcing the Iraqi regime to discontinue committing such barbarity.

Another speaker was the chief of the IRGC's central headquarters who said "Iran will seize Baghdad, if necessary, to gain its denied right and topple the ruling Ba'thist regime." Afshar also warned world powers and other governments which back the Baghdad regime to discontinue their financial and political support for the Iraqi rulers.

Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD260704 Tehran IRNA in English 0703 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita arrived here Wednesday heading a political delegation and was welcomed at the airport by his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. In an interview upon his arrival, the Malian minister said that he will confer with Iranian officials on joint political views in international circles.

The Malian foreign minister is visiting Iran at the invitation of Dr Velayati. The delegation will also discuss expansion of relations between the two countries in various fields.

Holds Talks With Velayati

LD261450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] During his first round of talks with Velayati, the Malian foreign minister expressed hope that the visit of the Malian delegation would prepare suitable grounds for expansion and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Afterwards, he explained the general situation of his country and, referring to the problem of drought in Africa and particularly in Mali, said his government has launched extensive efforts to combat this crisis and to achieve self-sufficiency in food and it is currently implementing certain projects.

Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati, while emphasizing the priorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy — to expand relations with Muslim and deprived countries of the Third World, particularly the African states — said: The state of Mali is one of our priorities and we intend to establish the best relations with this country.

Explaining the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy and its practical demonstrations in various international issues, particularly the issues related to the African continent, Velayati referred to the Iraqi imposed war against Iran and said: This aggression was in fact a confrontation launched against us by those powers whose interests are threatened by the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

With regard to our country's stance on the imposed war and Saddam's present peace-seeking efforts as well as those of his supporters, Velayati said: We are in favor of lasting peace in the region for ourselves and for others, but this desire can never materialize as long as the war-mongering and aggressive regime of Iraq survives.

In conclusion, Velayati expressed hope that this Islamic and revolutionary aspiration will be realized as soon as possible.

Received by Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD262354 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Visiting Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita met here with Majlis (Parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani where he lauded Iran's remarkable progress despite the problems imposed on the Islamic Republic. He also expressed hope that his visit to Iran would lead to further strengthening of relations between the two countries. Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani told Mr Meita that the Islamic Republic of Iran desires good relations with Muslim oppressed but free countries.

Mali, Rafsanjani noted, is well aware how Iran handled U.S. special envoy, Robert McFarlane, since the Islamic Republic's policy is not inclined to have friendship with the colonizing powers.

Hoj. Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to assist in the administering of justice for the oppressed people of Africa. He noted that the Islamic Republic is deter-

mined to enhance her cooperation with others once peace is established in the regions. The Islamic Republic of Iran expects other countries to cooperate with her to eliminate foreign dominance and colonization.

The Malian foreign minister arrived here Wednesday.

Conveys Message to Khamene'i

NC271554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Malian foreign minister, who has come to Tehran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, met with President Khamene'i yesterday afternoon. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the Malian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Malian foreign minister handed a written message from his president to Mr Khamene'i. He later expressed his satisfaction with this meeting. He stated: I was commissioned by Mr Moussa Traore to extend his most sincere greetings and respects to your excellency and to the Iranian nation. My president also assigned me the task of carefully studying the gains achieved by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to work toward the consolidation and expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation. He added: Mr Moussa Traore is aware that the importance of Iran is always increasing. In light of the moral and Islamic resources of Iran, he expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries would expand in all political and economic fields.

Mr Khamene'i then expressed his gratitude for Mr Moussa Traore's sincere message. He pointed to the need for establishing very strong bilateral relations in the political, technical, and economic fields. Referring to the fact that one of the main tenets of our foreign policy is the establishment of close relations with Third World countries, especially with those in Africa, Mr Khamene'i added: We give special priority to African countries in our foreign policy because we sympathize with what this oppressed continent has suffered. For more than a century, the Western powers, each in its own way, placed Africa under the strongest possible pressure, for it is a continent rich in various resources and blessings. They oppressed the African nations with their economic (?power). They destroyed the cultures and civilizations of this continent and plundered its underground resources to their benefit and to the detriment of the region's peoples. The end result is the immense material and cultural poverty that we see in Africa today.

Mr Khamene'i affirmed: Our nation was under strong pressure from foreign powers for many years. The great revolution of this nation, which was based on and directed by Islam, was actually a movement and a fight against these pressures. Therefore, we are opposed to all bullying powers — both Eastern and Western — in any part of the world. We sympathize with countries and nations which have suffered or which are now suffering from such oppression. This is a primary tenet of our foreign policy. Stressing the expansion of bilateral relations in all possible fields, Mr Khamene'i expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries would increase.

Referring to the imposed war, our president said that the main objective behind Iraq's military attack against Iran was to destroy both it and the revolution. He noted that the destined outcome of any fight against a revolution is well known throughout the world. A military struggle against a revolution is doomed to fail. Mr Khamene'i added: The Iraqi regime and the person who leads it did not learn about this experience from history. Therefore, he remained at the bottom of a pit which he himself had dug, committing more and more penalties every day. He is now so deep in this hole that nothing can draw him up.

Mr Khamene'i stated: During your stay in Iran, you will see part of our people's mobilization. God willing, we will soon finally resolve the problem of the war.

Holds Talks With Musavi

LD272349 Tehran IRNA in English 1310 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27 IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said Thursday that Islamic motives and interests of the Muslim nations of Iran and Mali could be a basis for an overal expansion of mutual relations.

Speaking in a meeting with the visiting Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita, the prime minister stressed Iran's foreign policy in expanding relations with the deprived and Muslim nations of Africa. He added that with the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and revival of human values, the tyrannised nations of Africa, including the Malian Muslim nation, could be confident that Iran will welcome their willingness for expansion of relations. The prime minister also stressed importance of identification of necessary grounds for expansion of these relations.

Keita expressed the willingness of the Malian Government and Muslim nation to expand overall relations with Iran and said his country boasted of strengthening ties with Iran. The Malian minister also described his talks with Iranian officials as 'positive'.

Present in the meeting were Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri.

Keita arrived here Wednesday heading a political delegation. He has held talks with Foreign Minister Velayati, President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Discusses Agriculture With Zali

LD272353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] In the meeting of the Malian foreign minister with Minister of Agriculture Zali, the two countries stressed the expansion and greater agricultural relations between them. In this meeting that took place in the Agriculture Ministry building today, Mr Zali stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran, after the victory of the revolution, has carried out certain effective and beneficial activities toward the expansion of agriculture to the extent that many times more work has been carried out in comparison with

the 50 year rule of the last regime in the fields of water, electricity, road building, and agriculture. He stressed that the Agriculture Ministry is prepared to cooperate with Mali in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, the stabilization of moving sand, irrigation, training and research, and to benefit from the experiences of Mali in the fields of cotton and corn.

Next, Mali's foreign minister, thanking the Islamic Republic of Iran for its readiness to continue all-round cooperation with Mali, emphasized: This is good news for the friendship and fraternity existing between the two countries. He added: In the meetings that have taken place, the basis for cooperation between the two countries has been founded, and with attention paid by each party to familiarizing themselves with the resources of the other, bilateral relations will expand in the future. In conclusion, he declared his country's readiness to cooperate with Iran in the field of agriculture.

Departs Tehran 28 Nov

NC280631 Tehran Domesic Service in Persian 0430 CMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Malian Foreign Minister Mr Modibo Keita, who led a political delegation to Iran at the invitation of our foreign minister, left Tehran this morning. He was officially seen off by Mr Velayati.

Our correspondent reports that during his stay in Tehran the Malian foreign minister met with our country's high-ranking political officials and signed a memorandum of understanding with his Iranian counterpart on economic and political issues

Italian Television Program Mocks Khomeyni

Foreign Ministry Issues Protest

LD261657 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Ministry summoned Italian Ambassador here Giuseppe Bladucci Wednesday and handed him a strong protest note against the broadcast of a sacrilegious program on the country's state-run television on Saturday in which the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, was mocked. The note also warned that such T.V. programs might have serious consequences on Irano-Italy relations.

Italy's state-run television broadcast a commonplace show on Saturday which dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran. An Iranian official announced here Wednesday that the Islamic Republic considers the insulting T.V. program broadcast on Italian state-run television a shift in Rome's policy in relations with Iran.

Iran also holds the Rome government responsible for serious consequences the broadcast of such programs might cause, the official warned, adding that the Islamic Republic will feel justified to reconsider its relations with Italy.

Muslim people residing in Italy reasoned that Italy's implicit approval of the contents of the T.V. program accounted for its silence on the issue. They urged the Islamic Republic to reconsider her relations with Italy. The Muslims also termed the Tuesday statement of an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman who expressed deep regret over the broadcast of the program as "insufficient".

According to the latest report, Italy's Embassy in Tehran released a communique Wednesday expressing deep regret over the broadcast of the insulting T.V. program.

Envoy to Rome Recalled

LD270954 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — The State Political Council decided to recall Iranian ambassador in Rome and asked the Italian Cultural Association in Tehran to close its office, in protest to an insulting program broadcast on Italy's state-run television on Saturday.

The council in its Thursday session also reviewed activities of Iranian cultural houses in European countries and instructed Foreign Ministry to summon Iranian Ambassador to Italy Gholam-'Ali Heydari to Tehran. The repugnant program broadcast on Italy's state television on Saturday dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipment to Iran.

3 Italian Diplomats Expelled

LD271659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran was summoned to the Foreign Affairs Ministry of our country this afternoon. He received the names of three Italian diplomats who must leave the Islamic Republic of Iran within 7 days. Further, it was communicated to the Italian ambassador that all Italian cultural centers in Iran have been closed and they will not be allowed to operate as of today.

IRNA Names Diplomats

LD272028 Tehran IRNA in English 1909 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — [Passage omitted] The three diplomats are Commercial Attache Francesco A. Tardini and two other attaches Fausto Carotenuto and Caprino, who have been ordered to leave Tehran within a week. Minister of Ershad e-Eslami (Islamic Guidance) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami had earlier announced the need to close the association office Thursday. [passage omitted]

Minister Comments on Expulsions

NC280741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of Islamic Guidance Khatami gave an interview to our correspondent yesterday evening in which he said the

following: In protest of the airing of an anti-Islamic and insulting program dealing with the Islamic Revolution and its leadership, broadcast in an effort to divert the world's attention from the recent U.S. political defeat, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has closed the Italian Cultural Association in Tehran and has summoned its ambassador from Italy.

In response to our correspondent's question on the reasons for the extensive propaganda campaign carried out by the world's mass media against the Islamic Republic, as exemplified in the transmission of the insulting program against Iran on state-controlled Italian television, he said: The heavy defeat suffered by the United States in its efforts to establish relations with the Islamic Republic — efforts which were decisively rejected by the imam of the nation, officials of the Islamic Republic, and our martyr-nurturing nation — led to a nearly unprecedented crisis in the United States and to the humiliation of U.S. politicians in the world. Following this U.S. defeat, the Zionists and several Western governments tried to contain this crisis with their special propaganda. We know that the Zionist regime was the leading player in these plots and that they are once again repeating the fabrications disseminated in the past about the Islamic Republic's links with that regime. Of course, this plot is a rusty weapon that has been defeated by our nation with its slogans calling for the overthrow of the regime that occupies Jerusalem. The culmination of the rage in Muslim nations, particularly in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, which emerged following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, is manifested in the Islamic Republic's deep-rooted enmity for the regime occupying Jerusalem.

The minister of Islamic Guidance then protested the broadcast of an anti-Islamic program that insulted the Islamic Revolution on state-run Italian television, saying: It is surprising to us that a government such as that of Italy would become involved in a sinister propaganda plot in order to save face for the bullying U.S. officials, and has thus taken action that has hurt the feelings of hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the world. He added: Unfortunately, the Italian officials have not displayed a favorable stand to date. Recently, the Italian defense minister uttered provocative remarks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, the positions taken by the Italian interior minister and a number of Italian MP's on fugitives and outlawed Monafeqin [mojahedin] are examples of the Italian officials' actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the broadcast of another anti-Islamic film entitled "The Beauty and the Beast" on Italy's state-run television in the past, which thanks to the Islamic Republic's persistent efforts was proven to be full of lies, and which shamed the Italian officials, Mr Khatami said: Unfortunately, by airing another film against the Islamic Revolution and its leadership following the political defeat of the United States by Iran, the Italian officials have become involved in a plot — something that only U.S. puppets do.

In another part of his interview with our correspondent, the minister of Islamic Guidance stated:

[Begin recording] We strongly condemn this position and negative propaganda and declare that the feelings of all Muslims have been hurt and the holy values of Muslims throughout the world have been trifled with. The Italian Government should not take suchnegative behavior and the damage done to the Muslims' feelings lightly. I want to say at this point that it is a source of very great surprise and regret that the sanctities of a great and divine religion have been insulted under the very nose of the pope, who is the leader of the Christians, and that no reaction has been forthcoming from the Vatican in defense of divine religions. We believe that this sort of approach to Islam, to the Islamic leadership, and to Islamic values displays the rage of world arrogance and its minions toward revolutionary Islam based in Iran. [end recording]

Italy Expresses 'Deep Regret'

LD251856 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 25, IRNA — The Italian Foreign Ministry expressed its deep regret Tuesday over the broadcast of a television program Saturday in which the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni was mocked.

Interviewed by IRNA here the Foreign Ministry's spokesman claimed that the government has no control over the Italian radio and television. "Radio and television programs do not necessarily represent the government's view", he said. The spokesman also stressed that historically Iran and Italy have had friendly relations and such issues should not be regarded as a shifting in Italian policy.

The commonplace program was shown on the state-run television and dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran. The Italian radio television organisation declined to comment on the issue and its director general has so far refused to talk with IRNA. But the producer of the program in an interview with Italian press expressed his deep regret when informed their program had hurt the feelings of Muslims in Italy.

Iranian representatives in Italy stopped work for two hours Monday in protest to the program and condemned this offensive act of the Italian television, 99 percent of whose shares are owned by the government.

Musavi on 'Hostile Measure', Oman Exercises

LD261814 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Wednesday described the recent portrayal by the Italian television of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, as "a hostile measure" by the Italian Government. He added that such irresponsible actions will surely mar the two countries relations. Addressing reporters at the end of the cabinet session, Musavi said the Islamic Republic, if it so desires, is also able to offend their religious sentiments, but Islam does not allow such provactive acts.

Musavi said the Islamic Republic will make them repent for their shocking behaviour towards Iranian Muslim's sentiments, not by mere words but through suitable actions.

On recent attempts of the imperialist-Zionist mass media to

portray the Qods occupying regime as an "arms broker" for Iran, the prime minister said that it is really amusing that on one hand they (imperialist media) accuse Iran of involvement in the attack on a Jew's synagogue in Istanbul, and on the other they relay such starkly contradicting news which are both sheer fantasies.

Musavi said the U.S. is vainly trying to make the world's revolutionary Muslims pessimistic towards Iran by forcing its proxies to disseminate such lies. Musavi added that Muslims were not so simple-minded to be deceived by U.S. propaganda, and nor is the Islamic Republic so weak to be damaged by such preposterous measures. The sole way for successfully encountering such plots is for the revolutionary Muslims to mobilize their forces against the Qods usurping regime and strike telling blows on its interests throughout the world, remarked Musavi.

On the joint British-Oman exercises in the regional waters, the premier said that these exercises are a direct provocation against the Islamic Republic, and added that Britain should know that the era of assembling colonial forces in the Persian Gulf has long passed. "The truth should be forced on U.K. that its forces are no more good for any colonial conquests," said Musavi, adding "Isn't it puerile that they dream of frightening us with 4,000 decrepit marines above all from Britain."

The prime minister stressed that the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean should be cleansed of all foreign forces including the East and Western superpowers. The littoral states should decide their own affairs, he said, adding that they are quite mistaken, who believe they can prolong their reactionary regimes by invoking foreign countries' help.

Commenting on the dispatch of the 100,000 strong Mohammad (SAW) Corps to the fronts this week, Musavi said that this is a grand display of the Iranian nation's resistance against the global arrogance. He further added that the nationwide participation in this elite corps is the most crushing answer that could be given to the enemies of the Islamic Revolution.

Navy's Malekzadegan on Oman-UK Exercises

LD261556 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Navy Commander Captain Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan said here Wednesday that savage Iraqi air raids on Iranian residential areas over the past few days is a result of Baghdad's great fear of volunteer forces' massive presence at the Iraqi-imposed war fronts. "Contrary to what Saddam Husayn of Iraq expects, such brutal air attacks on residential areas will only serve to make Iranian volunteer forces more determined to deal fateful blows on the Ba'thist troops," Malekzadegan said.

On the expansion of the Navy-declared military zone in regional waters, Malekzadegan said that all Iranian light and heavy naval warships and destroyers are quite able to remain at sea away from their land bases for months. Iran's Navy maintains a strong presence to secure shipping traffic and vital passages deep in the Oman sea, Malekzadegan said.

On efforts of the global arrogance to disrupt the balance of power in the region, the Navy commander said that even the most sophisticated weapons and planes such as AWACS, Mirage, Super Etendard, or littoral defense systems put at the disposal of the Iraqi regime could in no way affect the power balance.

The Navy's decisive action in intercepting and inspecting cargo ships, suspected of carrying goods for Iraq, has served to sharply cut the number of Iraq-destined cargo ships in the Persian Gulf, the commander said.

Commenting on the joint Oman-Britain military exercises codenamed "Swift Sword", the captain said that the Islamic Republic expects regional countries to protect regional security themselves. He added that there is no need for foreign countries to come to the region from thousands of miles away.

On the cooperation between the Navy and the naval forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), he said that there is a sincere cooperation as well as exchange of experiences between the two.

UN's Cordovez, Velayati View Afghan Issue

LD271829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The special envoy of the UN secretary general, Mr Cordovez, who has travelled to Tehran to report on the indirect Geneva discussions to resolve the Afghanistan problem, met with Foreign Minister Velayati this afternoon. The special envoy said that there are various indications that the foundation for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is now better prepared than in the past. It is hoped that the issue of Afghanistan will come to an end following the withdrawal of the Soviet forces.

Our country's foreign minister welcomed the international efforts to speed up withdrawal of the occupying forces engaged in the Afghan war. He stressed: No solution that does not involve the Afghan mujahidin will have any chance of success.

He added: The continuation of political dialogues must not delay the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by the occupying forces from Afghan soil.

Velayati pointed out: The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that no solution from outside the region involving meddling by other countries will be acceptable.

Rafsanjani Discusses Ties With Turkish Envoy

LD261813 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Turkish ambassador to Iran, Ismet Birsel, in a meeting with Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Wednesday stressed that Turkey was willing to expand its mutual relations with Iran not only in economic fields but also in all political spheres. Rafsanjani responded that Iran was also willing to have more friendly relations with Turkey and outlined the Islamic Republic's policy of giving priority to relations with Muslim and neighbouring states.

Referring to the elements disturbing bilateral relations, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that it was in the interest of both countries to cement their relations and foil such conspiracies. [passage omitted]

FRG Reportedly Seeking Expanded Relations

LD261735 Tehran IRNA in English 1732 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Ambassador to Bonn Mohammad-Jivad Salari met with West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here Tuesday night and submitted him a written message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The message was in response to Mr Genscher's letter to the Iranian foreign minister. In his letter, Mr Genscher had given explanations on the closing of Iran's book pavilion in Frankfurt's fair two months ago.

Salari told IRNA that the German official called for a meeting with his Iranian counterpart in Bonn. He added that Mr Genscher stated that his country is interested in expanding her relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Maneuvers Held 'To Maintain Combat Readiness'

LD261151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Today, on the first day of Mobilization Week, the Khandaq Maneuvers were held all over the country. The corps of Sarallah's first district announced: Today, in the city of Tehran and other towns and cities of the Tehran Province, the Khandaq maneuvers began with the participation of 20,000 mobilization troops. The objective of these exercises is to maintain combat readiness of the organized mobilization forces, to demonstrate combat capability of the popular mobilization forces in stopping and searching [suspicious people and vehicles], to guard cities' sensitive and vital centers, to heighten alertness of the teams in charge of neutralizing chemical bombs, and to combat a potential enemy intending to carry out acts of terrorism, explosions, rioting, and destruction in cities.

In the course of the maneuver, held from 0800 to 1200 today, the mobilization forces carried out their missions under command of the central Khandaq headquarters. Other exercises today included defense against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare, in order to demonstrate capability of the mobilization forces to combat chemical attacks. The latter exercises were carried out from 0930 to 1030 this morning at the Jomhuri-ye Eslami Square and afterwards [word indistinct] operations were performed.

Khamene'i Inspects Maneuvers

LD261755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Interview with Chairman of Supreme Defense Council Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on 26 November at Tehran's Seyyed-e Khandan Avenue by unidentified correspondent — recorded]

[Text] This morning Supreme Defense Council Chairman Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i inspected various stages of the Khandaq maneuver in the trenches of the combatants at Tehran's Seyyed-e Khandan Avenue. According to our correspondent's report, the president, wearing military uniform and a special headband decorated with Islamic and revolutionary slogans, came to see the maneuver without prior arrangements. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the combatants deployed in the trench and the people of the district.

After inspecting the combatants' trenches and military equipment and talking to them, Khamene'i was interviewed by our correspondent, describing objectives of the Khandaq Maneuver and the outcome of dispatching the huge 100,000-strong Mohammad Corps, may God's salutations and benedictions be upon him and his scion, in the imposed war. We draw your attention to this interview

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr President, in view of your inspection, could you please explain your evaluation of this maneuver?

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This year as last year — or perhaps even better — our youths will successfully carry out this plan. In principle the Khandaq plan is a symbol of the people's general mobilization to defend cities, centers, and the prestige of the revolution. As you are witnessing, various strata of the people have taken part in this plan. The young men from the district who have put on their mobilization uniforms to take positions in different centers and in practice are carrying out a maneuver.

As the imam graciously said several years ago during ceremonies, thanks to the Khandaq plan, the enemy will never have the slightest chance of penetrating our cities under any circumstances. If we imagine that the enemy could ever find enough courage in the future to reach one of our cities, he would not be capable of penetrating the city from the air. I mean, as you are witnessing, the people's presence in urban and rural centers and in every street would stop them. Thanks be to God, the exercise is very good; the youths are very wise and happy. I can see that they are fully prepared. Our youths are like this. Our people have always seen such scenes and it is the nation that is present on every occasion. Other nations should observe and those struggling should learn a lesson from our people. Those who oppose our nation should understand who they are facing and what sort of a nation we are.

[Correspondent] As you are aware, on the last day of Mobilization Week, the huge 100,000-strong troop deployment will take place; in view of the people's enthusiasm waiting for this move, could you please tell us what the outcome of this deployment will be on the war front?

[Khamene'i] As I said before, first of all the great Mohammad deployment has more than 100,000 troops. Originally it was announced as 100,000, but now the number has passed this figure and if the limit is removed, the number might double or increase

even further. The effect of this on the war is very clear. First, it will guarantee that our youths will be present in organized battalions under certain commands. Such a force, pushing through any part of the front, would be capable of carrying out extensive and successful operations. If they were to be scattered along various sectors of the front, they would be capable of launching several simultaneous operations. In addition to that, as you know, our 500,000-strong battalions are not limited to the Mohammad Corps alone. The Mohammad Corps is only a part of the 500 battalions that were announced before. I am sorry, I made a mistake by saying 500,000 earlier. This Mohammad Corps is one part of the 500 battalions. Thanks be to God, the fact that we are witnessing the people's readiness in the public mobilization is very interesting. The public mobilization of the Mohammad Corps can be a symbol of the people's presence on the battlefronts and their readiness.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Khamene'i] Thank you, I wish you success. [end recording]

Combatants 'Fully' Prepared To Launch Offensive

LD272026 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — The recent escalation of Iraqi crimes, including the resumption of attacks on the cities is another big blunder of the Ba'thist regime at a time when the Iranian Muslim combatants are fully prepared to launch large-scale offensives.

Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani made the remarks while addressing a gathering of the vanguards of the elite Mohammad (SAW) Corps in front of the Majlis here Thursday. He also said that regional and international atmosphere is gradually becoming favourable for the grand Iranian move.

Recent Iraqi crimes in bombarding the civilian areas in the cities of Bakhtaran, Ilam, Eslamabad, Gilan-e Gharb, Dezful, Andimeshk, Saqqez, and Sanandaj unveiled the real face of the Ba'thist regime, he said. The Muslim combatants have fully realised the extreme brutality the Baghdad regime is capable of, added the speaker. Such crimes have justified reasons for a military act which the Ba'thist regime fully deserves, said Rafsanjani.

Rafsanjani further noted that the proposed dispatch of over 100,000 volunteer forces of Mohammad (SAW) Corps at the end of Basij week (Dec 2) has shaken the world and the political disorder at the center of crimes and corruption (U.S. White House) is one of its impacts.

The speaker also addressed the relatives of the martyrs of Iraqi air raids on the residential areas and assured them that Mohammad (SAW) Corps would soon avenge the Iraqi crimes.

Victory Near; 100,000 To Depart for Fronts

LD262127 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — More than four million Iranian volunteers have so far successfully passed military training courses and there are 15,000 urban, rural, and nomadic resistance bases nationwide, said head of the Basij section of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani here Wednesday. Rahmani said that [words indistinct] Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni's order for the formation of a 20-million strong army would shortly be realized because of the massive number of volunteers interested in learning martial disciplines. The Basij head made the remarks in a speech to managers of the Mostazafin (oppressed) foundation here.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani furthermore promised that the ultimate Iranian victory is near and said that the Mohammad (SAW) Corps, comprising 100,000 fresh volunteers will depart for the warfronts at the end of the Basij Week on December 2.

War Headquarters Urges Iraqi Pilots To Defect

LD261832 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — An Iraqi pilot whose Sukhoy-22 jet fighter was shot down in the southern city of Dezful Tuesday, disclosed here Wednesday that he had planned to defect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Flight Lieutenant Muhammad Abu al-Hassan Faraj claimed that before his plane was hit he had tried to land at a regional airport. The pilot added that he bailed out after the plane was hit by Iranian anti-aircraft fire. The plane was among a group of enemy jet fighters which attacked residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk, both in Khuzestan Province, on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the War Information Headquarters [WIH] Wednesday pledged Iran's full support for the Iraqi pilot's move and called on other enemy pilots to defect to the Islamic Republic in order to escape from the suppressive situation in their country. Iraqi pilots will be free to go to any place in the world if they defect to the Islamic Republic, the WIH said.

Iraqis Used Others' Facilities To Bomb Larak

LD271752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The Iraqi regime made use of facilities belonging to others for its air attack on the Larak oil terminal. Larak, situated at the mouth of the Hormuz Strait to the south of Bandar-e 'Abbas, was targetted by air by the Iraqi regime last Tuesday afternoon [25 November] and three vessels that were anchoring at the portside of this mobile terminal were damaged.

The supervisor of the War Publicity Headquarters, while announcing this piece of information stated: The information received through our radar bases in the region states that Iraq's fighter-bombers, in order to reach Larak, made use of facilities belonging to others. He said that the range of our radars extends to the point that they register every kind of refuelling in the

airspace of the Persian Gulf, taking note that they have to be carried out in high altitudes; but our radars did not register any such cases of air refuelling on Tuesday afternoon and this demonstrates that the Iraqi regime benefitted from cooperation from other quarters and made use of their facilities to attack Larak by air. He added: The Islamic Republic of Iran is seriously following up this episode so that those who provided the necessary facilities for Iraq's air attack on Larak may be identified.

The supervisor of the War Publicity Headquarters also referred to the bombing of the oil field of Al-Bakhoush in Abu Dhabi by Iraqi fighter-bombers of the Iraqi regime, and stated: This action of the Iraqi regime which resulted in inflicting some losses and casualties can be considered as an example of Iraq's policy of extortion used against regional governments. In this manner, the Iraqi regime intends to involve the rest of the countries of the region in this war or at least to make use of the financial and material resources of these countries so as to continue its aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Jets Bomb Saqqez

LD261648 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Several residential areas of Saqqez, in Kordestan Province were bombed by Iraqi jet fighters at 16:00 hours local time (12:30 hours GMT), Wednesday. Eight civilians were wounded and several housing units damaged in the raid.

Iraqis Bomb Marivan; 2 Killed

LD271047 Tehran IRNA in English 1043 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27 IRNA — Two civilians were martyred and several others wounded as Iraqi jet fighters bombed several residential areas in Marivan, Kordestan Province, Thursday morning. several housing units were also damaged during the raid.

Intruding Iraqi aircraft bombed residential areas of the western city of Saqqez Wednesday afternoon wounding eight civilians and damaging several housing units.

uf subhead Iraqis Raid Sar Dasht; 10 Killed

LD271958 Tehran IRNA in English 1704 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Orumiyeh, west Azarbayjan Prov., Nov. 27, IRNA — Ten civilians were martyred and eleven others injured when invading Iraqi warplanes bombed the residential quarters of the town of Sar Dasht, west Azarbayjan Province, Thursday. Several residential units were damaged in the course of the Iraqi bombardment.

The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, continuing its reign of terror on the border civilian areas of Iran, had earlier in the day bombed inhabited parts of Marivan, Kordestan Province, causing several casualties.

Communique No 2,666

LD251704 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Several Iranian civilians were martyred and wounded in an Iraqi air raid on residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk, both in Khuzestan Province, Tuesday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,666 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that enemy military and economic centers in the northern Iraqi city of Dahuk were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 07:42 hours (04:12 hours GMT) Tuesday.

The fighters after inflicting substantial casualties and losses on Iraqi troops returned safely to bases, the communique said.

The Joint Staff communique furthermore said that one Iraqi Sukho-22 jet fighter was shot down by Iranian surface-to-air fire in Dezful, Khuzestan Province, at 12:06 hours (08:36 hours GMT) Tuesday. The plane's pilot was captured.

Another Iraqi jet fighter was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire in Pol-e Zahab, Bakhtaran Province at 17:12 hours local time (13:42 hours GMT) Tuesday, the communique said.

Heavy Iranian long range artillery fire continued pounding Iraqi military and economic targets in the southern fronts Monday inflicting considerable damage on them.

Elsewhere, the military communique said that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and one enemy telecommunication center, one supply bridge, and several gun emplacements were destroyed in Marivan operational theater, northwestern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire Monday. Enemy logistical operations were also checked.

In the western fronts, the communique said, three Iraqi tanks were destroyed and several enemy gun emplacements set afire in areas overlooking Mehran by Iranian artillery fire on Monday. Elsewhere in these fronts, enemy fire was silenced.

According to the communique, Iranian Muslim combatants checked most of Iraqi engineering operations and prevented enemy troops from fortifying their positions in the southern fronts on Monday. Heavy damage was inflicted on enemy torops in Pich-e Angizeh operational theater.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said, opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fornts Monday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Communique No 2,667

LD261642 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26 IRNA — Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed Irbil Air Base, inside Iraq, at 07:35 hours (04:05 hours GMT) Wednesday. The Iranian jet fighters returned to their bases safely after inflicting "irreparable damage" on the base, according to a military communique released here.

Communique Number 2,667 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iraqi forces sustained heavy blows when Iranian Muslim combatants shelled their positions throughout the battle fronts over Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery brought engineering activities as well as movement of Iraqi supply and munitions vehicles to a halt on Tuesday.

Iraqi artillery fire was silenced in Basra operational region, the communique said, adding that enemy tank activities were disrupted in Majnun Islands, Jofeyr, Bejliyeh, and Yabis with some of the enemy tanks set ablaze.

Elsewhere, casualties were inflicted on a group of Iraqi patrols in Nahr 'Anbar region, the communique said.

Some Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded in the western fronts when their gun emplacements, observation posts, heavy vehicles, as well as a munitions depot of the enemy came under Iranian shelling, the communique said.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire raged in northwestern fronts being somewhat more intense in Hajj 'Umran where the Iranian Muslim combatants destroyed parts of Iraqi positions and fortifications in Kalaleh heights. Enemy movement was stopped and considerable casualties inflicted on them in the said region, added the communique.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces defended their positions in southern fronts destroying eight group bunkers and observation posts of the enemy and setting afire some vehicles of theirs.

Communique No 2,668

LD271545 Tehran IRNA in English 1534 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Iraqi military and economic centers along the border areas were subjected to non-stop heavy artillery fire of the Muslim combatants Wednesday, inflicting fresh losses and damage, said a military communique here Thursday.

Joint Staff Communique No 2,668 also said that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi armoured and tank units in Eyn-Khosh operational region silenced their fire, setting ablaze several enemy tanks in the process.

Enemy movements in border areas of the southern fronts were halted as they came under heavy Iranian artillery fire Wednesday. During artillery fire exchanges in Bakhtaran and Ilam operational regions parts of the Iraqi positions such as group bunkers and watch posts were destroyed and two munitions dumps and several military vehicles set afire.

In Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, and Marivan regions of the northwestern fronts, exchange of sporadic fire continued and Iranian forces heavily shelled Iraqi positions and installations and checked the enemy activities.

Some residential areas of Eslamabad-e Gharb, Saqqez, and Marivan, in northwestern Iran, were bombarded by intruding Iraqi warplanes Wednesday and Thursday, in which a number of houses were destroyed and several civilians were martyred or wounded, concluded the communique.